WOES OF COUNT LONYAY, WHO MAR-RIED PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

The Lady Thought It a Mere Form When She Gave Up Her Rank, but Finds Her Mistake.

ANGER ON HUSBAND

WARNING TO MEN WHO WOULD MARRY ABOVE THEIR CLASS.

An Abundant Income Wasted in Foolish Aping of Royalty-A Divorce Probable.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 1 .- The most sorely tenpecked husband in all Europe is Count Elemer Lonyay, consort to the former Crown Princess of Austria-Hungary.

When I met him in the reading room of the Hotel Hungaria to-day, I was pained by his woe-begone appearance. Having come to Buda-Pesth to confer with the family lawyers about bringing suit against the wicked papers that spread the report that he and Stephanie meant to separate, he encountered a difficulty that he would never dare submit to her Highness.

Yes, "highness," and "submit." The Emperor took the title of "imperial" from Elemer's wife, the King of the Belgians denied her the "royal;" in the Almanac De Gotha she is plain Countess Lonyay, no more, no less. Stephanie's court marshal has sunk to the position of "secretary;" her master of ceremony is called "courier;" her lady of the court, "companion;" her gentleman of wardrobe answer to "maid" "chamber-woman," but the husband must address her "Your Imperial Highness," to him her wishes continue to be "commands," while his are treated as supplica-

tions and petitions. "Hold," he said, as I came towards him "let me first kick this royal cur into submission." The "royal cur" was an Eskimo dog given to Stephanie as a wedding present by the King of Sweden, and Elemer has been obliged to guard and cuddle the beast ever since he married the first lady of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

You may imagine that he is not particularly fond of him. "He eats at her Highness's table, sleeps in her room," he said hitterly, while my lowly birth unfits me for such familiarity.'

COUNTESS MUST TESTIFY. "What did the lawyers say?" I asked, to

change the subject. "That her Highness must be willing to testify if suit is brought," answered the count, "but I refused point blank to the bearer of a message of that sort. Let them write to her. I am not going to emphasize that she is a plain bourgeoise." "But in England even the King acts as

ritness in a law court, if need be." "In England, in England," cried Lonyay "they are half American there-in England man is a man, a woman a woman, but with continental royalty it is quite different. For instance, this Eskimo-bred dog, as I said, has better rights than a lawful husband if the latter be a peg or two lower on the social scale.'

Here is poor Lonyay's story of semi-imseeking alliances with crowned heads take warning thereby.

The battle against the plebeian intruder into the "all-highest" circles began the moment the priest pronounced Stephanie and Lonyay man and wife. As the rings were exchanged, the court marshal and mistress of the robe ostentatiously left the altar, the titled bridesmaids dropped the train of Stephanie's dress and filed out, the imperial lackies, lining the aisles and doorways. withdrew in a body and the court equipages standing before the church rattled off at high speed the instant the great dignitaries of the crown were inside,

If it had not been for Lonyay's sisters and brothers and other relatives, the couple would have been left alone with the priest. The new Countess Lonyay laughed at first; she thought it extremely comical that the men and women who, for twenty and more years, had treated her as a semidivine personage should, all of a sudden. drop her like one stricken with the plague. But yesterday she might have commanded highest in the crowd to tie her shoes. or drag a scurvy dog out of the water, and a-day? Ah, it is a preconcerted scheme to unish me for deserting their gilded emptiass and misery," she said to her husband:

will show them what Stephanie is made But Stephanie never again found opportunity to try her temper on these weathercecks. They never returned, and Lonyay, poor devil, got the scoldings they so richly deserved in her Highness's eyes, though as servants of the monarchical system they

hey will come back, and when they do

did no more than their duty. Though the court's withdrawal from the ex-crown princess had been marked by unnecessary brutality, the royal woman refused to take her case seriously. She had resigned her titles and dignities, but thought it simply a matter of form. "The good Emperor" (Francis Joseph), as she calls him, would never "enforce so cruel a decree against his daughter-in-law."

Second disappointment! The Emperor embraced and kissed her good-bye at the railway station, but his adjutant only saluted military fashion: "Kiss your hand, my gra-

clous countess." THE BRIDE ENRAGED.

"Countess," not imperial Highness! "Ah. what a wedding trip," says poor Lonyay. The bride flew into one of her rages and at once sat down and indited a furious teletram to Francis Joseph, demanding that is adjutant be reprimanded and ordered

to render an immediate apology. ment in advance."

tolls-never! Fellow, you must have taken | Empress Maria Theresa attended the wedleave of your senses. Do as I order immedi- ding feast on the musicians' gallery-for 'he

"Your high--, gracious countess will permit me to remark that the telegraph sta- ess Lonyay permitted to stay at the Vienna tions have been informed of your resigna- Hofburg, namely, when her daughter Eliza-

toll-free hereafter." When the couple arrived in Buda-Pesth, at her disposal were situated in the wing Counters Lonyay placed the telegram in an for the higher-class servants, and to reach envelope, marked the letter "On the Service | them she had to pass an ill-smelling courtof her Imperial Highness, Archduchess | yard and several staircases lit up with oil tephanie," and threw it in a letter box. lamps. Elemer was not even allowed to be

"for missing postage." "Her Highness was white with rage," to turn him back if he should make an atsaid Count Lonyay. "She trembled so I tempt to visit his wife. Indeed, the imperial hought she would shake to pieces."

consent to pay postage, a courier was dis- as he had the hardihood to do on one occapatched to Vienna to put her complaint sion.

from sovereigns and royal personages are received at the Hofburg and the countess's man had to deliver his letter to a subaltern secretary who promised to inquire after the pleasure of the minister of the imperial house, "to whom such matters must be referred." The courier might return within three days. When he did, an official envelope addressed to "Countess Lonyay, Buda-Pesth." was handed to him. In it was Countess Stephanie's letter, "returned with the imperial minister's regrets." But even before the humiliating message reached her, the Emperor had sent Stephanie a personal letter, requesting her kindly, but firmly, to desist in her "impossible pretensions" and make the best of the situation, brought upon herself.

DONE WITH AUSTRIA. After that Stephanie declared that she had "done with Austria," henceforth, she would take her maiden name and title as royal princess of the Belgians and Duchess of Saxony. But now her father cried halt. "In matters of royal prerogative all sovereigns stick together, whether they like each other or not," says Count Lonyay. King Leopold would not "allow his daughter to drag his name into the mire, as the wife of a mere plebeian, whose title of

count is but twenty-five years old." Then Stephanie appealed to the Belgian Cabinet. The Cabinet replied that it was in favor of her "petition," but that his Majesty "was supreme in family matters." And his Majesty proved his supremacy by cutting her allowance of \$20,000 per annum in half. "Other Kings make money by granting titles-I by withholding," this loving father is said to have remarked when he pocketed the first installment of his daughter's appanage, "Things went from bad to worse," continued poor Lonyay, "with our marital happiness wrecked on the wedding day, her Highness henceforth knew only one ambition and purpose in life; to regain the station lost by her own free will.

"When traveling she would not be known as my wife and reassumed the name that, as crown princess, had shielded her incognito. But the authorities would not have it. Royalty only may masquerade under pretended titles, her Highness was told-"if you do so, we will have to prosecute you

This made Countess Lonyay desperate, and poor Lonyay, as usual, suffered the brunt of her displeasure. She told him that, henceforth, she was unable to travel with him on the same train. He must either go ahead, or follow. Elemer could not make out what she had in mind, nor did her Highness volunteer any information on the subject. However, the scheme miscarried and the husband had his humiliating experience for nothing.

Arriving at a railway station, attended by her suite only, the former crown princess expected that the royal waiting rooms would be placed at her disposal. But the station masters had their orders, and Countess Lonyay must needs sit with the common rabble, unless she preferred standing on the platform. Her last determined attempt in that direction was at Buda-Pesth. Lonyay had traveled two days in advance and on the morning of her widely advertised arrival, she sent a telegram, station, but to receive her in the lobby o Hotel Hungaria. The count agreed, like a good fellow, desirous to humor his wife but when she swept into the hotel, she would not take his outstretched hand. Nodding proudly and disdainfully as she passed by him, she said: "You will please order your things to be removed from my apartments. I have a headache and cannot be bothered."

CAUSE OF THE HEADACHE.

What had happened? Stephanie had telegraphed to the Buda-Pesth station master three times while en route that she was coming on a certain train and expected to her quarrels with royalty by making them perial marital bliss-may all young men have an official reception. But when the train entered the station, there was not a yard of bunting displayed, no flowers, no white-robed girls, no guard of honor, no enthusiastic crowds-not even the red-carpeted, stationary steps connecting saloon carriages with the platform was in evidence, and the royal waiting room was securely locked.

> But the depot master was on hand, bowing, and scraping, and assuring "the graclous countess that she need not trouble herself appearing before the custom offi cers; the maid would do as well."

> The ten days that followed were the most exacting in poor Lonyay's experience. His wife would see him for a quarter of an hour, or so, at a time, and for no other purpose but to load him with reproaches for what she was suffering on his account. and this in the presence of a handful of countesses and barons, whom she carries around with her to make believe she still has a court. If he heard it once, he heard it ten thousand times, that he was only a count and she of the blood royal.

strate, but an imperious "Elemer terem-/ tete" made him shut up. Teremtete is the equivalent of the expression one of the Vanderbilts used speaking of the public.

"But that is not all," says poor Lonyay, "every one, even the miserable goldsticks, my wife's court, that I pay out of my own pocket, undertake to ram down my throat the 'great condescension' her imperial Highness showed in marrying me and that, as a matter of fact, I am 'unworthy to unlace her boots.'

"Every time I want to have a talk with my wife, one of these higher sort of flunkles pops in and plants herself, or himself, rog, but the countess will not live there; between us, forestalling every possibility of reaching an understanding. Her Highness-Stephanie-is a good woman at heart, but ambition leads her astray and her servants take good care not to let her forget for a single moment that, at one time, she stood on the steps of the throne and might have

been Empress. ON THE BACK SEAT.

"In Mentone, when I entered the carriage, I found valises and hat boxes piled up on reassume her rank as a royal princess of the seat beside my wife, 'Make room here,' Belgium," replied poor Lonyay, with a I ordered the courier, suspecting that it smile of resignation. "I will not stand in the was prearranged.

'it is customary for her imperial High- the prerogatives she once enjoyed is with-

"'Make room, or I'll thrash you on the spot,' I thundered, raising my cane. "I discharged the fellow on the spot, after ing: "As for myself, I should like to make he had done as told. Her Highness said not a trip around the world and visit America. At the next station she handed the tele- a word, but at dinner regaled us all with Yes, America greatly interests me. It must cram to the depot master with her own some anecdotes of court etiquette in old

ways made his wife take the back seat in "An imperial archduchess pay telegram his carriage, and the brother-in-law of was only a simple duke, you know."

Only once since her marriage was Counttion. We are not allowed to render service | beth was so ill that her presence was deemed imperative. But the rooms placed It was returned in the course of an hour in Vienna while his wife lodged in the palace, and sentinels and porters were ordered court marshal asked him to refrain from As the disfranchised princess would not accompanying his wife to the Hofburg gate,

into the Emperor's hand. But only couriers Later Elizabeth and her mother went to

BARONESS SPECK VON STERNBERG



Baroness von Sternberg, wife of the new German minister at Washington, is an American. She brought several magnificent gowns from Europe and is attracting much attention at

the imperial Castle of Hetzendorf for a lew days, and by the Emperor's specia permit invited Elemer to tea. He was ill at the time, but responded to the invitation, and while at table fell from his chair, stricken with typhoid fever. To this circumstance he owed the pleasure of lodging under an imperial roof for six weeks. Countess Lonyay, on her part, found Hetzendorf an ideal dwelling place-her creditors could not reach her there, according to an old

POOR SNUBBED HUSBAND. "You know," said poor Lonyay, "I used in the diplomatic service and quite amounted to something at home. Imagine, then, how I must feel as 'my wife's husband.' It's an unbearable situation, incompatable with my sense of honor and the proprieties. Think of this bit! Her Highness and myself were staying at the Hotel Imperial. Vienna. Ring at the telephone: 'His Majesty will be there in five minutes to see Countess Lonyay-but no one else.' That meant I had to get out, vanish into space, as it were. While I was putting on my coat her Highness espied the imperial coach from the window.

"'His Majesty is coming up the stairs.' "There was no escape, then. I spent the half hour while he was with my wife-in

"There are times when her Highness herself rails at royalty, at some King, Queen or Emperor. But woe to me if I agree with her that this Majesty or that is in the wrong. She invariably comes to the rescue of the purpled person to whom, but a second ago she applied her fiercest teremtets. 'I do not understand,' 'I must not demean

my own concern,' etc." As in most matrimonial difficulties, questions of finance are also involved in the Lonvay imbroglio. Count Elemer has an income of from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per year from his estates. Stephanie had about \$1,000,000 cash when she married him; the Emperor of Austria pays her an appanage of \$150,000 per year, while her father, the King of the Belgians, gives her \$10,000 more, making about \$175,000 secured income per annum.

That ought certainly suffice for two people without children or a big establishment to keep up, but it does not. In her two years and a half of married life Countess Lonyay spent her million-dollar fortune and her allowance from the Emperor and King is always mortgaged six months or

HIS FINANCIAL TROUBLES. As for Lonyay, his friends say that he never has a single gold piece to bless himself with; her Highness administers the joint purse and spends it all her own way without even consulting poor Elemer, If he does protest occasionally, the lady styled grand mistress-her social official status is that of companion-is liable to tell him that it is "exteremly indelicate" on his part to

bother her Imperial Highness with matters

of that kind. She has her officials to look after 'her' finances." What she does with the money? Above all, she feeds a parcel of titled servants. paying them salaries equal to those of courtiers at a royal establishment of the first rank. Then she insists upon traveling all the year around with a suite of from forty to fifty people, in special trains, etc., carrying a string of horses and carriages. Count Lonyay has a beautiful castle, Bodshe herself owns several fine estates in Austria, but cannot bear to be treated as countess where formerly she was addressed as imperial and royal Highness."

keepers, railway and steamboat companies do not absorb. "And how will it all end?" I asked. "I am more than willing that her Highness shall make peace with her father and way of her ambition, for I know that she "'But,' stuttered the ex-court marshal, can never be happy as long as one iota of

Milliners and jewelers take what hotel

held from her." "But that means divorce." "I did not say that," cried Lonyay, addbe a most attractive country. You have no mperial hands. "The brute demanded pay- Vienna. Emperor Charles VI, she said, al- kings, princes and counts-which latter are sometimes treated worse than bootblacks."

HELOISE COMTESS D'ALEMCOURT.

The Invocation. Ye juster powers of Love and Fate, live me the reason why A lover crossed And all hope lost May not have leave to die. It is but just, and Love needs must

Confess it is his part, When she doth spy One wounded lie, To pierce the other's heart. But yet, if he so could be, To have one breast to hate, If I must live How far more cruel's Fate!

In this same state I find too late I am; and here's the grief: Cupid can cure, Death heal, I'm sure,

To live or die, beg only I: Just powers, some end me give; And traitor-like Thus force me not Without a heart to live. -Sir John Suckling.

Levi Zeigler Leiter.

that killed many orange trees in Florida?

gan on Sunday and ended on Saturday?-L

Twelve years. Who played half back on the Harvard cootball team in 1899?-T Kendall at right and Sawin at left; War

Is there a duty on iron ores imported from Canada to the United States? What was the duty on coal?-Miner.

In what year was Smyth county, Virginia, established out of Wythe and Wington counties?-W. S. M. In 1832, by act of the General Assembly passed Feb. 23 of that year.

George Washington's portrait?--S. John Trumbull, C. W. Peale, Rembrandt Peale, G. C. Stuart, A. D. Wertmuller and Du Simitieri made notable portraits.

Was there a reply to Mrs. Stowe's "Uncl-Yes; Mrs. Eastman's "Aunt Philis's Cabin, or Southern Life as It Is," was one

world? 3. In what amounts are cent legal tender?-P. B. About 200,000. 2. About 500,000. 3. In al up to 25 cents.

ruptcy act change the fees and compensacent., but the award by the court of greater fees than the law provides is prohibited

Which denomination of Protestants ha the most adherents?-E. E. A recent encyclopedia puts the Lutheran many and Scandinavia. Of English-speak ing church communities Episcopalians, are

American countries?-J. E. Rodrigues Alves; Chili, German Riesco; which he afterwards acted. He twice was

en and Parker, respectively, substituted.

Will you name some artists who painted

Do the recent amendments to the bank-Yes; they are raised from 40 to 50 per

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. What is the full name of Lady Curzon's

In what year in the 90's was the freeze

No. 2. Anthracite was free; bituminous

What was the railroad mileage of the five, 38.81; at 30, 35.33; at forty, 28.18; at United States for 1902? 2. What for the fifty, 26.91; at sixty, 13.47; at seventy, 8.48;

Will you name the Presidents of Sout

LORD AND LADY TO WED



One of the most interesting matches recently made in English society is the engagement of Lady Marjorie Greville, daughter of the Countess of Warwick, to Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery. The young man is only twenty-one years of age, while the bride-to-be has jusct turned eighteen. Dalmeny has an inheritance from his mother of \$10,000,000. The young people are anxious to wed immediately.

Columbia (acting President), J. M. Marroquin; Ecuador, General Leonidas Plaza; Paraguay, Juan Ezcurra; Peru, Eduardo Romana; Uruguay, Juan Lindolpho Cuestas; Venezuela, Cipriano Castro.

There is an old lady living in this city who is supposed to be one hundred and five years of age. She remembers as far back in her years as when "Daniel O'Connell was elected to Parliament for the first time by the Irish." Please state in what year he was elected to Parliament?—

When, where and by whom was the Young Men's Christian Association found-

June 16, 1844, in London, England. George Williams was the prime mover in effecting organization. In 1851 organizations were made in Montreal and Boston, and were direct outgrowths of the London start.

What started the Venezuelan trouble?-Germany and Great Britain, by demanding immediate settlement of the claims of various citizens of those nations for injuries suffered at the hands of the Venezuelan government while the latter was engaged in suppressing the uprising of revolutionary factions within its borders. Acting together, they dispatched fleets to Laguayra to seize the custom houses of the country and thus secure for themselves money to pay the claims.

What is the proportion of negroes to whites in the South? How many mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons were there in the United States according to the last enumer-

ation?-J. R. B. No enumeration was taken of mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, all of negro descent being classified together. These were -in Maryland, 19.8 per cent. of the total population; in Virginia, 35.6; North Carolina, 33; South Carolina, 58.4; Georgia, 46.7; Florida, 43.7; Kentucky, 13.3; Tennessee, 23.8; Alabama, 45.2; Mississippi, 58.5; Louisiana, 47.1; Texas, 20.4; Indian Territory, 9.4; Oklahoma, 4.7, and Arkansas, 28.

How much money is needed by the United States government for the expenses of a year? How much for army, navy, interest on public debt, pensions, and ordinary civil expenses? 2. How much revenue has been yielded from different sources? These for any recent year .- H. J. F., jr.

Expenditures in the year ending June 30 1902, were \$471,190,858; including, War Department, \$112,272,216; Navy Department, \$67,803,128; interest on debt, \$29,108,045; pensions, \$138,488,560, and civil and miscellaneous (Indian expenditures not included), \$113,469,324. 2. The receipts were \$562,478,-233; and came from customs, \$254,444,709; How long has it been since February be- internal revenue, \$271,880,122, and from miscellaneous sources, \$36,153,403.

What is brome-grass? Is it adapted to dry or wet climate? Is it good for stock?—

There are forty species of this grass, ranging from valuable forage growths to very troublesome weeds. They resist droughts, and some of them are valued for hay in the semi-arid regions of the West, while in the South an annual species is considered one of the best winter grasses for winter pasturage. Another kind is the troublesome weed known as chess or cheat, which is so common in wheat fields that many farmers believe that wheat turns into it. Still another sort is sometimes cultivated in flower gardens for use boquets when dried.

Please give correct statistics showing the average life of men at the present time; also, how long a person ten, twenty, thirty, up to ninety years may expect to live .-

Mortality tables differ as to the average duration of life; one estimate makes it twenty-five years. In a table showing "expectation of life, one at ten years of age will, it is estimated, live 48.72 years; at fifteen years he has a probability of 45.50 years more; at twenty, 42.20; at twentyfifty, 26.91; at sixty, 13.47; at seventy, 8.48; at eighty, 4.39; at ninety, 1.42. These calculations are given in much detail in life insurance statistics and can be obtained on application to the agent of any company.

Will you sketch the career of the Hor John Wentworth after he located in Chi-He went to Chicago soon after graduatsecuring the city's charter. He studied report of the

ing from Dartmouth, and was active in law, attending lectures at Harvard law school, meanwhile conducting and soon owning the Chicago Democrat, which he made the chief daily of the Northwest. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1855, and was one of the representatives who, the morning after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, resolved to ignore party lines and Argentine, Julio A. Roca; Bolivia, Jose form an anti-slavery party. This was the Manuel Pando; Brazil, Francisco de P. | beginning of the Republican party, with

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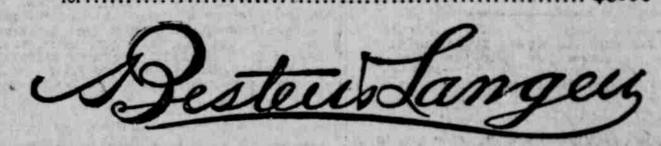
\$6.75 for Dress Skirts that sold at \$10.00.

\$7.75 for Dress Skirts that sold at \$12.50. \$9.75 for Dress Skirts that sold at \$15.00.

\$4.00 for Pedestrian Skirts that sold at \$7.50.

\$6:50 for Pedestrian Skirts that sold at \$10.00. \$7.50 for Pedestrian Skirts that sold at \$11.50 and \$12.50. \$8.75 for Pedestrian Skirts that sold at \$15.00.

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Two Stores

mayor of Chicago, was in Congress from 1865 to 1867, when he was a sturdy advocate of the resumption of specie payments. Before his death, Oct. 16, 1888, he became the largest real estate owner in Cook county.

INDIANAPOLIS

A soldier received a pension of \$17 per month up to 1888, his disability being rheumatism and severe deafness in both ears. his pension was then increased to \$22 per without being examined, hence it appears he then ceased to receive anything for the disability of rheumatism. the same for rheumatism as he received prior to the act of 1888?-Charles. On the face of this statement he would

seemingly be entitled to both pensions, as in many cases the amounts allowed for different disabilities are combined, but as the pension laws are complicated and rulings vary according to the circumstances in individual cases, we cannot undertake to give a positive opinion on the matter. The question should be submitted to a pension agent, or to the Pension Department. Would not the treaty of April 28, 1817, etween the United States and Great

Britain prevent the establishment by this

country of a naval training station on any

of the great lakes a portion of which lie

within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada? 2. How many railroad employes were killed and how many wounded in the You mean, presumably the treaty of Ghent (1814.) This provided that the United States should keep no naval force upon the great lakes, nor maintain its then existing forts, nor build new ones on the northern frontier. This restriction, we should say, would in no way interfere with the establishing of naval training schools;

such institution could hardly be regarded force World contains the figures taken from the Interstate-commerce fiscal year ending Commission for the June 30, 1902.

Is there a company in the United States that is working on flying machines, or that would give aid in completing one? If so, A good many individuals, here and there,

are endeavoring to solve the problem o aeronautics, the leading one in this country being S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., but we do not know of any companies organized to promote such enterprises. The Aeronautic World, a periodical published at Glenville, O., and devoted to the inter ests of flying machine inventors, can, perhaps, give you the information you wish.

According to a recent number of the World

nineteen American patents of flying ma-

chines are recorded.

When did the gypsy moth first become destructive to the elm trees of Massachusetts? How did the moth originate, what measures have been resorted to to prevent its ravages, and what was the cost to the State? 2. When was the English sparrow first introduced? Was it brought for the purpose of combatting this moth?-O. C. This is an old and well-known European insect, its ravages having mention in books printed in 1720, but it did not get to this country until 1869. In that year a French naturalist and astronomer retained at Harvard University imported a few, his aim being to see if by crossing the moth and the silk worm, a hardy substitute for the latter could not be had. His experiements failed completely, and some of his captives escaped near Medford, to become, by 1889. a notorious pest. Since then State appropriations aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars have, been expended in fighting the insect. The methods include destruction of egg clusters, spraying with arsenical solutions for the caterpillars, and killing the caterpillars under bands of burlap on tree trunks. Both eggs and insects resisted with considerable success ordinary means, the eggs coming out with their power for mischlef unharmed from Willig's Furniture Store the heat from burning land covered with dry grass and brush. A cheap creosote oil finally was found to be effective for eggs. As the caterpillars descend a tree after feeding at night, it was found that they could be trapped in vast numbers by the burlap bands. The damage done by these insects was not restricted to elms. 2. In 1850, nineteen years before the moth's ap-

This Egg Came High. Punxsutawney (Pa.) News.

Attorney Truitt has a hen that laid an egg the other day estimated to be worth \$41. That seems to be almost as valuable as the golden egg laid by the fabled goose, but the value of this particular hen egg is figured out in this way: Last fall when the price of eggs rose almost out of reach of millionaires Mr. Truitt decided to start an egg plant of his own. He built a chicken coop which cost \$10; then he purchased forty-five hens that were guaranteed to be good layers, for which he paid \$16, or a trifle over 35 cents apiece. From that time till Feb. 1, he fed his hens feed which cost him \$15, and the hens celebrated groundhog day by presenting Mr. Truitt with one egg, the first they had laid since their new owner had got them. Which of the hens had the honor of laying this valuable egg, whose market value is 2½ or 3 cents, is not exactly known, but the biddles made a good adoo over the event. The total outlay to the owner to get this egg was \$41.



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